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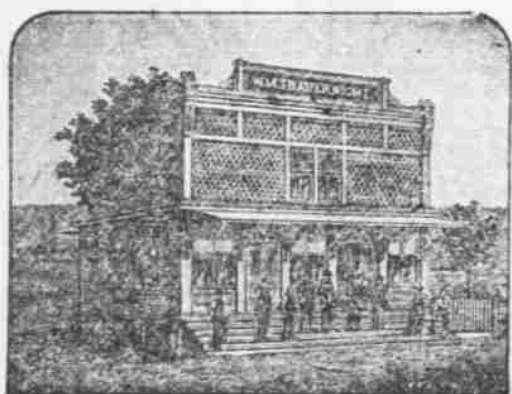
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Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Frames, Molding, Balusters, Stair Work, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTER HAIR—in fact, everything required in construction of a building. Take Contracts for ROCK AND BRICK WORK, and Guarantee Perfect Satisfaction in every respect. Prices warranted to be the lowest. Give us a call and be convinced.

RICE, NOT PIE.

The Proper Food for Workingmen.

Having read the following letter from J. Francis Forsythe, of New York, to Hon. R. C. Bell, Fort Wayne, Indiana, I was at a loss to believe it to be genuine, and after consulting with several friends, we concluded to investigate. The following speaks plainly for such investigation:

TELEGRAM TO MR. BELL.
BISMARCK, MO., Oct. 19, 1896.
Hon. R. C. Bell, Fort Wayne, Indiana: Is letter to you from J. Francis Forsythe, New York, banker dated August 19th, '96, and published in Fort Wayne Journal, saying rice and not pie was proper food for American workingmen, also offering you financial aid if you would work for Hanna, genuine, or a forgery? Answer by wire.
Dr. J. J. NORWINE.

MR. BELL REPLIES BY WIRE.
FORT WAYNE, IND., Oct. 20, 1896.
To J. J. NORWINE, Bismarck, Mo.: Have sent letter explaining facts fully.
R. C. BELL.

MR. BELL REPLIES BY MAIL.
FORT WAYNE, IND., Oct. 20, 1896.
Dear Sir—I have received a great number of inquiries, similar to yours, concerning the letter received by me, dated New York, August 19, 1896, and signed J. Francis Forsythe. The letter was received by me in due course of mail, bearing the New York postmark. It was written with type-written and bore the usual marks of an ordinary business letter, was signed with pen, and numerous interlineations and corrections were also made with pen. I do not know why it was sent to me and I have no recollection of ever having met the author personally. I never answered the letter, but did what I considered to be my duty, viz: gave it to the press for publication and gave it such other publicity as I could. That is absolutely all I knew about the letter or its source, and you must draw your own conclusions.
Yours, truly,
R. C. BELL.
J. J. NORWINE, Bismarck, Mo.

A letter written by J. Francis Forsythe, a New York banker, to Hon. R. C. Bell of Fort Wayne, Ind., was read before the Democratic county convention Tuesday by A. T. Whittlesey. The letter was published first in the Fort Wayne Journal and was republished in the Denver Evening Post, which in commenting upon it, says:

"It is so remarkable in its utter absence of real Americanism, and even of humanity, that it could be considered a forgery were it not for the character of the man to whom it is addressed and who authorized its publication. Judge Bell is one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and was at one time a partner of ex-United States Attorney General Miller. The Post has not come across anything quite so brutally frank since the campaign opened."

The reading of the letter by Mr. Whittlesey aroused much interest, and in response to a number of requests the World-Herald reproduces the letter, which was as follows:
No. 11 Wall Street, New York, Aug. 19, 1896.—To Hon. R. C. Bell, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Dear Sir: The committee of political education of Wall Street, this city, to which the undersigned has the honor to belong, having determined that each member should write personally to at least one or more prominent party leaders of the silver cause, your name has been handed to me. You are described as of a fair mind and large influence in your State. I therefore address you in the hope that you may be persuaded from your present course, for you are leading the lower classes, the laborers, artisans, mechanics and agriculturists of your State into a step which will cause them great distress.

We whose business it is to study finances, and are therefore capable of determining such questions, know there is at this time too much money. Millions are now ready in this city to be loaned on call, with good collateral such as government gold bonds, where it is really needed, at remunerative rates. Your methods are such as to frighten all money lenders, (for nothing is so easily scared as money.) No one can tell what laws your candidate (if elected) may suggest; while now, even now, the laws are all against our people. We are forced to loan money at such rates as we can get. If we can not get 10 per cent, we take 9; if we cannot get 9 we take 8, and in peaceful times even lower, and it is difficult even then to keep our money at work. But what do your workingmen say? If they cannot get a dollar a day they refuse to work while they ought to take 75 cents or even 50 cents, so that we may keep them at work. You ought to teach them that \$1 per day on a gold basis is enormous pay in this country; no gold country pays more than 50 cts for labor, while here living is the cheapest of all countries, provided the lower classes will live as they should live. They are really extravagant; they buy meat or five days in the week; they even indulge often in pie, which is no kind of food to be enjoyed by working people and does them no good. Rice is one of the most healthy and nourishing of foods; it is cheap and can be raised in endless quantities, but workingmen avoid it as a general food. They eat wheat bread when rye is much more suitable. These ideas grow out of wrong education, which you, my dear sir, are assisting, only to their future disaster.

Privileges Now Enjoyed by the Laboring Men Will Be Taken Away.
Mr. Hanna, if he wins the election (and all intelligent men of the east,

hope and believe he will), will certainly inaugurate a much better system for the lower classes. He will try to take the money question and tariff out of the politics, which should have been done long since. The law governing finances can be safely left with the national banks, insurance and railroad corporations—who through a standing committee with some well known and honorable financiers, such as J. P. Morgan or August Belmont as chairman, who could formulate and have passed directly such laws on money as would be safe and useful for the whole people. All laws governing the tariff could be handled in the same way by a committee appointed by the great manufacturing and industrial enterprises, and with such honorable and charitable men as Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie as chairman of such committee, the most wise and useful tariff laws could be speedily put in force, not bothering those engaged in agriculture or other rural work or exciting them by frequent elections, as is now the case.

We have talked with Mr. Hanna as to many things which are now wronging the lower classes and diverting them from their labor. He thinks there are too many holidays, and especially excursions to somewhat long distances, where these people meet an exchange exciting converse upon subjects such as we have referred to, and which they are not capable of understanding; besides this they should be prevented from spending too much money, often going to a hotel and laying out an entire day's income in one dinner. Gentlemen like Mr. Astor and Mr. Rockefeller, who by application and economy have amassed a competence, never would think of spending a day's income for one meal. How can workingmen expect to indulge in luxuries, idle away their time and prosper? We believe for their own good, if some beneficent law could be passed which would limit excursions and confine the Lower Classes to the Township in Which They Live, they would be better off at the end of the year. These local laws, we presume, must be put into effect by each state, say through the governors, but the governors could be appointed by committees of local bankers and manufacturers resident within the state, and we think if the present election is carried by the honest people and Mr. Hanna, the money vote for such changes in their state constitutions as would relieve them from the turmoil and worry over elections.

Committees could act quickly and noiselessly; in fact, bankers, money people and manufacturers are only too happy to be let alone, once they have good laws and good men in control.

The people west should be impressed with the fact that our people here can take care of themselves, come what may. We are concerned for only the classes that labor, whether in the factory, on the railroad, or on the farms. It is costing us a great deal of time, besides several millions of dollars, to teach these lessons, and they should realize that we cannot constantly supply millions of money at presidential elections for their cause, which is outlay by agitators is constantly increased. In talking with Mr. Hanna recently he said he would need 2,500,000 dollars from our city before the polls closed in November, caused by such men as you and Mr. Bryan, but we think that if trouble the amount is really needed our generous people will supply it to keep the ignorant people from committing political suicide.

Everyone at the last meeting when Mr. Hanna was here agreed to stand by him. Our newspapers are loyal to the people; they are terribly mad, however, at Mr. Bryan for his speech at Madison Square garden, and we should not be surprised if some of them indulged in violent language should Mr. Bryan speak here again. Mr. Hanna has seen some of the most influential owners of these papers since, however, and we think they will still be lenient. Our efforts will be toward kindness to our fellow men. We invite you in all kindness and well wishes personally, trusting you may aid in quieting your people.

WE ARE WILLING TO AID YOU FINANCIALLY, IF NECESSARY.
And are perfectly willing to trust you without fear. Mr. Hanna in many cases does not allow our treasurer to pay at once; he thinks guarantees are good enough until the poll shows the actual result in the town or precinct, but in your case if you'll make known your actual needs for the beginning of the work (providing you agree to change your views in accordance with our other followers in your state belonging to the honest gold party) we will endeavor to provide you with all necessary funds. You need not answer this, personally, as some of Mr. Hanna's agents will visit your city soon and will surely call on you. It is not our intention to have anyone committed by letter. I assure you that our work is telling in the east; most of our manufacturers have converted their employees, who are rapidly joining our clubs. There is not much trouble once the way is shown them.

Wishing every success to you if you elect with us, and with best wishes personally, I am, yours sincerely,
J. FRANCIS FORTSITHE.
All kinds of Sewing Machines and Musical Instruments repaired. Also, Machine Oils, Needles and Parts, for sale by
H. DAVIS, Ironton, Mo.

For Sale—A Pool Table with all the Billiard Fixtures. Very low. Apply at this office.

CASTORIA.
The reliable preparation of
Dr. H. Pitcher
is on
every
bottle.



THE PLUTOCRATIC GUFFAW.

—New York Journal.

WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

Republican Threats to Disrupt the Government if Mr. Bryan Should Win.

Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the republican county committee of New York, said in a public speech, delivered a few days ago, that if Bryan and the Chicago platform should obtain a majority of the votes in the approaching election, "we will not abide by that decision." Lauterbach is not an irresponsible nobody to indulge in idle chatter. He is Boss Platt's right-hand man in New York, and was a delegate from the state at large, along with Platt, Depew and Warner Miller, to the national republican convention which met at St. Louis and nominated McKinley. This is, therefore, a threat to overthrow the lawful result of an honest election, made by a responsible representative of the republican party—the chairman of the republican committee of the richest and most populous county in the United States.

Two nights later, Senator Palmer, the assistant republican candidate for president, made the following declaration in a speech at Detroit: "For myself, I would prefer to live under a righteous monarchy rather than submit to such principles as those declared by the Chicago convention." If Bryan and his principles triumph, of which there is every indication, Senator Palmer will not go elsewhere to seek "a righteous monarchy" under which to live. He would find it more convenient to join Lauterbach in an attempt to establish one of that kind in this country.

On the very day on which Lauterbach declared the determination, to overthrow the government, Dugald Crawford, a leading merchant of St. Louis and a large employer of labor, made a thorough and systematic search of his list of employees to find if any of them were in favor of free silver and intended to vote for Bryan. He found such, and summarily dismissed them—in violation of law and every principle of manhood.

These three occurrences are mere specimens of what is going on every day among the plutocratic supporters of McKinley and the gold standard. Who are the anarchists? The Chicago platform contains not even the suggestion of the violation of any law. The men who are opposing it so bitterly are not afraid the laws will not be enforced. If it should win, as Mr. Bryan has said, they are afraid the laws will be enforced.

WHAT MCKINLEYISM MEANS.

Good Times Only for Those Who Have Amassed Wealth.

The preservation of the single gold standard, the continued sale of bonds, the scarcity of money, the lack of independence in our financial legislation, the control of the government's currency and credit in the money centers, dear money and cheap products, are all to the advantage of those already wealthy. Men of no means, men who, besides this, have no employment, and men of small means or well to do, are getting the worst of it under the present conduct of affairs. The legislation of congress on the subject of finance and the policy of the executive department have been in the interest of those who assume to be the best advisers because they have the most. The candidates of the democratic party do not ask that capitalists shall be destroyed or unfairly treated. They demand the equal operation of the law.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not a single dictionary or cyclopedia in the English language before the year 1878 ever defined dollar in any term other than silver. In that year the administrators of the estate of Noah Webster cut the plates of our standard lexicon and inserted a new definition that had become necessary in order to make the bond intrigue, in congress and out of it, consist.—John Clark Ridpath, Historian.

The New York Herald, a ranting McKinley organ, concedes Bryan 210 electoral votes and elects McKinley with the aid of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland and Kentucky. As the democrats confidently expect to carry each of these states, the Herald's estimate is practically a concession of Bryan's election.

The market value of all our farm products will not pay the interest on the country's mortgaged indebtedness; and yet it is proposed to make permanent the gold standard, under which the value of farm products is constantly falling and debts made more difficult of payment.

THE MONEY-LENDER.

Who Attempts to Use His Mortgages to Intimidate American Citizens.

At Benton Harbor, Mich., on his recent tour through the state, Mr. Bryan spoke as follows of a character somewhat prominent in this campaign: "In the Banner Register, published in this city, I find the following: 'Yes, times are hard, but we are not in the deepest water yet. If silver wins this fall it will be one of the greatest disasters that have befallen the farmer. I have had for over ten years nearly \$20,000 loaned in this county to farmers. In many instances payments have been met, but for a few years I have been compelled to extend the time, and I am willing to do so under our present financial basis; but if silver wins this fall I will do what every other man will do who has money out—demand immediate payment. I admit I may lose some of the interest, but I have at least three years to save myself, and during that time I will close in on every mortgage I have.'"

"My friends," said Mr. Bryan, "I want to denounce the money lender who attempts to use his mortgages to intimidate American citizens and say that that man does not deserve to live in a land where men are free and have a right to liberty. When you admit that it is necessary to go to the money lender and obtain his consent before you can pass a law then you have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy, and liberty, as we have understood it, has fled from this nation. I want you to understand that these men, knowing that they cannot appeal to reason, attempt to appeal to force; these men, knowing that their arguments do not appeal to judgment, attempt to appeal to the fears of men. In this campaign, my friends, we have prayed against us every enemy of society, and every man who seeks to make slaves of those with whom he deals. I am glad that they are not on my side. I am glad that I have not the support of a man who intends to foreclose his mortgages if men do not vote as he wants them to. I would rather remain a humble private citizen than to hold the most exalted office in this land if I had to receive my commission from men who know as little about the genius of our institutions as the money lender whose language I have quoted."

IS HE AN ANARCHIST?

The Sole Survivor of the Sixteen Men Who Named the Republican Party.

At Marshall, Mich., during his recent tour through that state Mr. Bryan reversed the usual order of things and instead of making a speech himself merely introduced the speaker. He said:

"My friends, I am not going to have time to talk to you, but I simply want to make a little speech in the introduction of a famous anarchist who is going to speak after I am gone. (Applause.) Now, I want you when he gets up to talk to you to take a good look at him. He is a typical anarchist. You will probably see his picture in Harper's Weekly next week. His name is Hon. Albert Williams, and he lives at Ionia, Mich., and was introduced two years ago at Ionia by Mr. McKinley as the only survivor of the 16 who met and adopted the first republican platform, and suggested the name of the republican party, on the 6th of July, 1854, under the oaks at Jackson. (Applause, and a voice: 'I was there.') He must be an anarchist, because he is with us this year. (Laughter.) My friends, he is one of the many men who have found it necessary to either get out of the republican party or surrender their country into the hands of foreigners, and he has naturally chosen to get out of the party."

The St. Louis platform pledges the republican party to use its utmost endeavors to substitute the free coinage of silver by international agreement for the gold standard, but the whole republican campaign since the adjournment of the convention has been one united and protracted effort to fasten the gold standard permanently on this country and to defeat free coinage by any means.

If the increased demand for silver does not raise its price, why is it that in August, 1890, silver advanced to \$1.21 an ounce here and \$1.19 1/2 an ounce in London because it was anticipated that congress was about to command heavier purchases of it?

"History in all ages can be sought in vain to prove that the common people—the struggling masses—of any land had ever declared for a gold standard."—W. J. Bryan.

STILL IN THE LEAD IS BRYAN.

Chicago Record's Ballot Continues to Give Him the Largest Per Cent. of Gains.

PROVED BY FIGURES.

A Steady Stream of Ballots with a Uniform Result in Favor of Mr. Bryan.

A Postal Card Ballot That from the First Has Shown That There Are More Republicans Who Will Vote for Bryan Than There Are Democrats Who Will Vote for McKinley.

The Chicago Record's postal card ballot continues to show the largest percentage of gains for Bryan. A larger number of republicans are voting, to be sure; but that was entirely natural and to be expected. Republicans are urged to vote. Democrats and others intending to vote for Bryan and free silver, on the other hand, have been urged not to vote; but enough of them have voted in every ward of Chicago and in each of the doubtful states to show that there is a much larger drift of republicans to Bryan than of democrats to McKinley. This is the most significant thing—indeed, it is the only significant thing—about the Record's ballot. Mr. D. M. Link, of Auburn, Ind., makes the following impartial analysis of the vote:

"I believe the true estimate of the November vote can only be based upon the change of votes as shown by the Record. For instance, to-day's Record shows that the McKinley vote in Cook county is composed of 82 per cent. republicans and 18-2-3 per cent. democrats; the Bryan vote of 72 per cent. democrats and 28 per cent. republicans. In Nebraska the McKinley vote is composed of 92 per cent. republicans and 8 per cent. democrats, while the Bryan vote is 70 per cent. democratic and 30 per cent. republican. In Michigan McKinley's vote is 90 per cent. republican and 10 per cent. democratic; Bryan's, 74 per cent. democratic and 26 per cent. republican. In Iowa McKinley's vote is 92 1/2 per cent. republican and 7 1/2 per cent. democratic; Bryan's is 77 per cent. democratic and 23 per cent. republican. In Indiana McKinley's vote is composed of 94 1/2 per cent. republican and 5 1/2 per cent. democratic; Bryan's, 78 1/2 per cent. democratic and 21-3 per cent. republican. In Illinois, outside of Cook county, McKinley's vote is composed of 92-2-3 per cent. republican and 7-1-3 per cent. democratic; Bryan's, 82 1/2 per cent. democratic and 17 1/2 per cent. republican. In Missouri McKinley's vote is composed of 94-1-3 per cent. former democrats, while Bryan's vote is composed of 88-1-3 per cent. democrats and 11-2-3 per cent. former republicans. From these figures it can be seen that Bryan has made a clear gain in Chicago of 9-1-3 per cent.; in Nebraska, 22 per cent.; Michigan, 16; Iowa, 15 1/2; Indiana, 16-1-6; Illinois, outside of Cook county, 10-1-6 per cent.; and in Missouri of 6 per cent. This, to me, is the most certain indication of the change of sentiment, the percentage of change and who is gaining by the change."

The per centage of gains here shown for Bryan does not apply merely to one ward or two wards in the city of Chicago, or to any particular one of the doubtful states. It shows that almost the same identical percentage of gain is shown in all the wards of Chicago and in each of the doubtful states. This makes it a safe and entirely reliable basis for calculation, and a veritable landslide for Bryan in every state which appears in the Record's ballot. This analysis is strictly in line with, and is confirmed by, information received at both state and national democratic headquarters in this city from entirely reliable sources in these states.

A Test Vote in Iowa.

The Des Moines Daily News is an independent republican daily, which has taken a poll of its readers on the coinage issue, and placed the returns in the hands of non-partisan judges for canvass. The ballot of 250 towns, as sent to the News, gives Bryan three votes to McKinley's one. The republican vote, which was 798 for Bryan and 809 for McKinley was specially significant.

"Those who are most fearful that there will be a laxity of the enforcement of the law are the very persons who would suffer most if the laws were enforced. The very persons who are afraid the law will be violated with impunity are the ones who have violated the law with impunity."—Mr. Bryan.

Here is a fair illustration of the operation of the gold standard: In 1870 the average value of the farms in the United States was \$3,430. In 1880 the average value had been reduced to \$2,428, and in 1890 to \$1,620. All prosperity must come from the farm. How can prosperity come from farms like these?

Every regular state democratic convention and every regular county democratic convention held since the Chicago convention has endorsed the nominees and the creed of the democratic party.

Every stock waterer in the country, every Steel Trust Hanna himself, is joining William C. Whitney and J. Pierpont Morgan in protesting against "the dangers of inflation."